

REFLECTION LENGTH IN NON-AFFINE COXETER GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. The reflection length of an element of a Coxeter group is the minimal number of conjugates of the standard generators whose product is equal to that element. In this paper we prove the conjecture of McCammond and Petersen that reflection length is unbounded in any non-affine Coxeter group. Among the tools used, the construction of word-hyperbolic quotients of all minimal non-affine Coxeter groups might be of independent interest.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let (W, S) be a Coxeter group and let $R = \{ws w^{-1} : s \in S, w \in W\}$ be the set of reflections. The reflection length of an element $w \in W$ is defined as

$$(1) \quad ||w||_R = \min\{n : w = r_1 r_2 \dots r_n \text{ for some } r_i \in R\}.$$

It is easy to see that reflection length in an affine Coxeter group is a bounded function. In fact, McCammond and Petersen [10] proved that for an affine group W acting on the Euclidean space \mathbb{E}^n the maximal value of reflection length is equal to $2n$. They also observed that reflection length in a free Coxeter group is unbounded and asked if this is the case for all non-affine Coxeter groups. The purpose of the present paper is to answer this question in the positive:

Theorem 1.1. *For any non-affine Coxeter group (W, S) the reflection length is an unbounded function on W .*

The proof of Theorem 1.1 is divided into two parts. In the first part we exhibit hyperbolic behavior of *minimal non-affine* Coxeter groups. Specifically, we prove the following result:

Theorem 1.2. *Every minimal non-affine Coxeter group admits a surjection onto a non-elementary word-hyperbolic group.*

Theorem 1.2, besides being an important ingredient of our main result, is interesting in its own right since it gives a positive answer to a special case of a conjecture of Januszkiewicz [8], [9] that every non-affine Coxeter group has a non-elementary word-hyperbolic quotient.

The second part of the proof of Theorem 1.1 amounts to the statement that every group with a non-elementary word-hyperbolic quotient is unbounded in the bi-invariant word metric defined by any finite set of generators.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we recall that minimal non-affine Coxeter groups act on hyperbolic spaces with (possibly unbounded) simplicial fundamental domains, so that some subgroups of finite index are fundamental groups of hyperbolic manifolds of finite volume. Then we perform negatively curved fillings

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of such hyperbolic manifolds, generalized to an equivariant setting. This allows to construct a simply-connected negatively curved space with a geometric action of a quotient of the Coxeter group, which yields Theorem 1.2. We also discuss a possible generalization of this construction to all non-affine Coxeter groups. Section 3 is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.1. For this purpose we note that it easily reduces to the special case when the Coxeter group is minimal non-affine. Then we use the existence of unbounded quasimorphisms on word-hyperbolic groups to deduce that any bi-invariant metric on a minimal non-affine Coxeter group, in particular reflection length, is unbounded.

We assume basic familiarity with Coxeter groups and negative curvature. For both of these we refer the reader to [4] and [2].

2. MINIMAL NON-AFFINE COXETER GROUPS

An affine Coxeter group is a direct product of irreducible spherical and Euclidean reflection groups. A *minimal non-affine* Coxeter group is a Coxeter group which is itself non-affine, but all of its proper special subgroups are affine. Every non-affine Coxeter group has a minimal non-affine special subgroup; it is just any special subgroup minimal with respect to inclusion among the non-affine ones.

These groups have the following geometric nature:

Proposition 2.1 ([1], V.4, Exercises 12b, 12c, and 13). *Every minimal non-affine Coxeter group (W, S) can be faithfully represented as a discrete reflection group acting on the hyperbolic space \mathbb{H}^n , where $n = |S| - 1$ and the elements of S act as reflections with respect to codimension 1 faces of a simplex σ (some of the vertices of σ might be ideal).*

From now on we identify W with its image in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^n)$ under this representation.

As a linear group W has a torsion-free normal subgroup W' of finite index. Any such W' acts freely on \mathbb{H}^n and the quotient \mathbb{H}^n/W' is a complete n -dimensional hyperbolic manifold. If some vertices of σ are ideal, then this manifold is not compact and has finitely many cusps, each having a horoball neighborhood homeomorphic to a product of an $(n - 1)$ -dimensional compact flat manifold and a half-line.

In order to prove Theorem 1.2, we are going to repeat the procedure described in [11], which produces word-hyperbolic quotients of fundamental groups of hyperbolic manifolds. However, we actually need a quotient of the group W , not just of its subgroup of finite index. For this reason we will have to review the methods of [11] and verify at each step that they can be applied in an equivariant setting.

Proposition 2.2. *There exists a torsion-free normal subgroup $\overline{W} \triangleleft W$ of finite index, with the following property: One can remove open horoball neighborhoods of all cusps of the hyperbolic manifold $\mathbb{H}^n/\overline{W}$ to obtain a manifold M with boundary composed of compact flat manifolds, such that:*

- (1) *Any closed geodesic in a component of ∂M has length $> 2\pi$.*
- (2) *The isometric action of the finite group $F = W/\overline{W}$ on the manifold $\mathbb{H}^n/\overline{W}$ restricts to an isometric action of F on M preserving ∂M .*

Proof. The collection of simplices $\{w(\sigma) : w \in W\}$ forms a tessellation of \mathbb{H}^n with some ideal vertices, namely the images of ideal vertices of σ under the action of W .

For each ideal vertex of the simplex σ take a small open horoball centered at that vertex, thus obtaining a collection \mathcal{B}_0 of pairwise disjoint horoballs. Then

$\mathcal{B} = \{wB : w \in W, B \in \mathcal{B}_0\}$ is a W -invariant collection of pairwise disjoint horoballs in \mathbb{H}^n centered at the ideal vertices of the tessellation. Also, W acts by isometries on the complement $\mathbb{H}^n \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{B}$.

For every $s \in S$ such that $S \setminus \{s\}$ generates a Euclidean special subgroup V_s of W acting on the horosphere $\mathbb{E}_s = \partial B_s$, where $B_s \in \mathcal{B}_0$, we will define a finite set $A_s \subset V_s$. Fix a simplex $\tau_s \subset \mathbb{E}_s$ fundamental for the action of V_s on \mathbb{E}_s and let

$$A_s = \{v \in V_s \setminus \{1\} : \text{dist}(\tau_s, v(\tau_s)) \leq 2\pi\}.$$

Since W is virtually torsion-free and residually finite, we can find a torsion-free normal subgroup $\overline{W} \triangleleft W$ disjoint with each of the sets A_s .

We claim that \overline{W} is our desired group.

The union $\bigcup \mathcal{B}$ is W -invariant, and so is its boundary composed of horospheres. Hence we can define the required manifold M as the quotient of $\mathbb{H}^n \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ under the action of \overline{W} . The isometric action of W on $\mathbb{H}^n \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ descends to an isometric action of the finite quotient group $F = W/\overline{W}$ on the compact quotient manifold M , and clearly ∂M is preserved under that action. This proves (2).

It remains to show (1). A closed geodesic in a component of ∂M can be lifted to a segment in the boundary of a horoball from \mathcal{B} whose endpoints belong to the same \overline{W} -orbit. Therefore it suffices to verify that for each point p lying on the boundary ∂B of some horoball $B \in \mathcal{B}$ and for any nontrivial element $w \in \overline{W}$ such that $w(p) \in \partial B$, the distance between p and $w(p)$ in ∂B satisfies $d(p, w(p)) > 2\pi$. But there exists an element $u \in W$ such that $u(B) = B_s$ for some $s \in S$ and the horoball $B_s \in \mathcal{B}_0$ centered at the ideal vertex of σ corresponding to s . Moreover, multiplying u by an element of the special subgroup V_s of W we may assume that $u(p) = q \in \tau_s$. Then we have

$$d(p, w(p)) = d(u^{-1}(q), w(u^{-1}(q))) = d(q, u(w(u^{-1}(q)))) = d(q, w'(q)),$$

where $w' = uwu^{-1} \in \overline{W}$ as \overline{W} is normal in W . Now w' is nontrivial and $w' \notin A_s$ for all s . Finally, the definition of the sets A_s implies that $d(q, w'(q)) > 2\pi$. \square

From now on fix a subgroup \overline{W} as in Proposition 2.2. The symbols M and F used there will also retain their meaning.

We are going to recall some portions of the proof of Negative Curvature Theorem in [11] and investigate or slightly modify them with the aim of ensuring F -equivariance.

Let \mathcal{T} be the collection of components of ∂M . For each $T \in \mathcal{T}$ choose a number $r_T \in (-L/2\pi, -1)$, where L is the length of the shortest closed geodesic on T . We can choose the numbers r_T so that whenever $T_1, T_2 \in \mathcal{T}$ are isometric, we have $r_{T_1} = r_{T_2}$. Then for each $T \in \mathcal{T}$ take $T \times [r_T, 0]$, collapse $T \times \{r_T\}$ to a point p_T and glue the resulting cone $C(T)$ to M by identifying $(x, 0) \in T \times \{0\} \subset C(T)$ with $x \in T \subset M$. Let N be the space obtained by gluing all the cones $C(T)$ to M . Note that N is a n -dimensional pseudomanifold, and in fact a manifold except at the points p_T .

We will put a metric on N so that the isometric action of F on M extends to an isometric action on N . On the manifold $N \setminus \{p_T : T \in \mathcal{T}\}$ this will actually be a Riemannian metric.

Let ds be the Riemannian hyperbolic metric on M . Pick a boundary component $T \in \mathcal{T}$ and let ds_T be the restriction of ds to T ; this is a Euclidean metric on T .

Moreover, for some small $\epsilon > 0$ the metric on $T \times [0, \epsilon) \subset M$ is given by

$$ds^2 = e^{2r} ds_T^2 + dr^2.$$

Extend this formula for a Riemannian metric to $T \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \subset N$. Now define a metric on $T \times (r_T, r_T + \epsilon)$ by

$$ds^2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \sinh(r - r_T) \right)^2 ds_T^2 + dr^2.$$

The metric is now defined on $T \times [(r_T, r_T + \epsilon) \cup (-\epsilon, \epsilon)]$ and on the intersection of this set with M it coincides with the original metric on M . Finally, let the metric on $T \times (r_T, \epsilon)$ have the form

$$(2) \quad ds^2 = f(r)^2 ds_T^2 + dr^2,$$

where f is a smooth positive increasing convex function such that (2) agrees with the two previous formulas on their domains (see [11], Figure 1). Moreover, one can clearly ensure that whenever $T_1, T_2 \in \mathcal{T}$ are isometric, the corresponding two functions f coincide.

To extend the above metric to the points p_T it suffices to note that the diameter of $T \times \{r\}$ tends to zero as $r \rightarrow r_T$. Thus we may simply take the completion of the already defined metric on $N \setminus \{p_T : T \in \mathcal{T}\}$. In this completed metric N is a compact geodesic space.

Proposition 2.3. *The above construction has the following properties:*

- (1) *The compact space N is negatively curved.*
- (2) *Any isometry $\rho : T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ between (not necessarily distinct) components $T_1, T_2 \in \mathcal{T}$ extends to an isometry $\hat{\rho} : C(T_1) \rightarrow C(T_2)$. Consequently, the isometric action of F on M extends to an isometric action on N .*

Proof. (1) is proved in [11], where it is written in the case when all manifolds $T \in \mathcal{T}$ are tori, but it works without any change provided that every $T \in \mathcal{T}$ is a compact flat manifold with no closed geodesics of length $\leq 2\pi$.

To prove (2), we define $\hat{\rho}(t, r) = (\rho(t), r)$. Then $\hat{\rho}$ is constant in the r -direction and for every $r \in [r_{T_1}, 0] = [r_{T_2}, 0]$ it induces an isometry between the sections $T_1 \times \{r\} \subset C(T_1)$ and $T_2 \times \{r\} \subset C(T_2)$. The radial nature of the Riemannian metric (2) shows that $\hat{\rho}$ is an isometry. \square

The cones $C(T)$ are contractible, hence the inclusion $M \hookrightarrow N$ induces a surjection $\overline{W} = \pi_1(M) \rightarrow \pi_1(N)$. The group $\overline{H} = \pi_1(N)$ can be obtained from \overline{W} by killing all elements of \overline{W} representing a closed geodesic in some boundary component $T \subset \partial M$.

By Proposition 2.3(1) \overline{H} is word-hyperbolic. It is obviously non-elementary; as the fundamental group of a compact aspherical n -dimensional pseudomanifold it has cohomological dimension n . However, in order to prove Theorem 1.2 we have to lift the virtual surjection $\overline{W} \rightarrow \overline{H}$ to an actual surjection $W \rightarrow H$.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. The inclusion $M \hookrightarrow N$ can be lifted to a map of the universal covers $\Psi : \widetilde{M} \rightarrow \widetilde{N}$. Note that \widetilde{M} is just \mathbb{H}^n with a collection of disjoint open horoballs removed. The symbols π_M and π_N will denote the projections $\widetilde{M} \rightarrow M$ and $\widetilde{N} \rightarrow N$, respectively. The projection π_N restricted to $\pi_N^{-1}(M)$ is a covering map over M . Similarly for $\pi_N^{-1}(N \setminus M)$; however, since $N \setminus M$ is a union of the interiors of the cones $C(T)$ which are simply-connected, the preimage $\pi^{-1}(N \setminus M)$

is a union of copies of the interiors of the cones $C(T)$. It follows that every path joining two points of $\pi_N^{-1}(M)$ is homotopic relative to endpoints to a path contained in $\pi_N^{-1}(M)$ — any segment of such a path contained in a copy of the interior of some cone $C(T)$ can be homotoped to its base. Consequently, $\pi_N^{-1}(M)$ is connected. In general Ψ is always a covering map over a connected component of $\pi_N^{-1}(M)$, so in our case the image of Ψ is precisely $\pi_N^{-1}(M)$.

The finite group $F = W/\overline{W}$ acts by isometries on M . It follows that \widetilde{M} is invariant under the action of W on \mathbb{H}^n . In other words, W might be thought of as the group of those isometries of \widetilde{M} that are lifts of isometries of M belonging to F .

By Proposition 2.3(2) every element $f \in F$ also acts as an isometry of N , so it can be lifted to an isometry \tilde{f} of \widetilde{N} . Of course, such a lift is not unique and all possible lifts \tilde{f} form a \overline{H} -coset in $\text{Isom}(\widetilde{N})$. Let H be the group of all isometries of \widetilde{N} that are lifts of some isometry $f \in F$ of N . Since the action of F on N is effective (it was already effective on the subspace $M \subset N$), we see that $H/\overline{H} \cong F$. Hence H contains a word-hyperbolic subgroup \overline{H} of finite index and thus H is itself word-hyperbolic. All that is left to show is that there exists a surjection $\eta : W \rightarrow H$.

To this end, consider $w \in W$ as an isometry of \widetilde{M} . We wish to define $\eta(w) \in H$. For this purpose note that $f = w\overline{W} \in F$ is an isometry of M , and therefore also an isometry of N , sending $\pi_M(p)$ to $\pi_M(w(p))$ for any point $p \in \widetilde{M}$. Moreover, since the map $\Psi : \widetilde{M} \rightarrow \widetilde{N}$ covers the inclusion $M \hookrightarrow N$, we have $\pi_N(\Psi(p)) = \pi_M(p) \in N$ and $\pi_N(\Psi(w(p))) = \pi_M(w(p)) \in N$. Hence, for a fixed point $p \in \widetilde{M}$, the isometry f of N can be lifted to the unique isometry \tilde{f} of \widetilde{N} satisfying

$$\tilde{f}(\Psi(p)) = \Psi(w(p)).$$

Note that the lift \tilde{f} in fact does not depend on p . This is because $\Psi(p)$ and $\Psi(w(p))$ in the above equality vary continuously with p and for any $x \in \widetilde{N}$ the set of all $\tilde{f}(x)$ for all lifts \tilde{f} of f is discrete in \widetilde{N} . Hence if we let $\eta(w) = \tilde{f}$, then we obtain a function $\eta : W \rightarrow H$ such that

$$\eta(w)(\Psi(m)) = \Psi(w(m))$$

for all $w \in W$ and $m \in \widetilde{M}$. Thus for any $w_1, w_2 \in W$ we have

$$\eta(w_1 w_2)(\Psi(m)) = \Psi(w_1(w_2(m))) = \eta(w_1)(\Psi(w_2(m))) = \eta(w_1)\eta(w_2)(\Psi(m)),$$

and since $\eta(w_1 w_2)$ and $\eta(w_1)\eta(w_2)$ are lifts of the same isometry of M , namely $w_1 w_2 \overline{W} = w_1 \overline{W} \cdot w_2 \overline{W} \in F$, we conclude that η is a homomorphism.

It remains to verify that η is surjective. Take $\xi \in H$ and a point $q \in \pi_N^{-1}(M)$. Then ξ is a lift of an isometry $f \in F$ of N (hence also of M) sending $\pi_N(q) \in M$ to $\pi_N(\xi(q)) \in M$. Note that $\xi(q) \in \pi_N^{-1}(M)$, hence there exist points $p, p' \in \widetilde{M}$ such that $\Psi(p) = q$ and $\Psi(p') = \xi(q)$. In this situation an element $w \in W$ sent to $\xi \in H$ by η can be defined as the lift of f satisfying $w(p) = p'$. Such a lift exists because $\pi_M(p) = \pi_N(\Psi(p)) = \pi_N(q)$ and $\pi_M(p') = \pi_N(\Psi(p')) = \pi_N(\xi(q)) = f(\pi_N(q))$.

The proof is now finished. \square

Remark 2.4. The above construction can be described in the language of simplices of groups (see [2], II.12 for background on complexes of groups). Note that W is the fundamental group of the n -simplex of groups with the following data: the vertices are indexed by S and the local group assigned to the simplex spanned by $T \subset S$ is the special subgroup of W generated by $S \setminus T$. In our case all local groups are

finite except possibly at the vertices, where some local groups might be irreducible affine. The group H is constructed by taking a sufficiently large finite quotient of W and replacing each local group with its image in this quotient. Note that those local groups that were already finite are not affected.

One is tempted to perform this construction for an arbitrary non-affine Coxeter group (W, S) . Indeed, let $S' \subset S$ be a subset generating a minimal non-affine special subgroup of W . Let $\pi : W \rightarrow D$ be a surjection onto a sufficiently large finite group and define a simplex of groups: its vertices are indexed by S' and the local group associated to $T \subset S'$ is $\pi(\langle T \cup S \setminus S' \rangle)$. This simplex is developable, since it admits a homomorphism to D which is injective on the local groups. The natural question is whether the fundamental group of this simplex is word-hyperbolic. A positive answer would resolve the conjecture of Januszkiewicz. However, this is difficult even in the case when S' generates a hyperbolic triangular group, since one needs an understanding of finite quotients and those supplied by the residual finiteness of linear groups do not seem to serve this purpose well enough.

3. HYPERBOLIC QUOTIENTS AND BI-INVARIANT WORD METRICS

Remark 3.1. In order to prove that reflection length is unbounded in all non-affine Coxeter groups, we may specialize to minimal non-affine groups. Indeed, let (W, S) be a non-affine Coxeter group and let (W', S') be any of its minimal non-affine special subgroups. Then by Corollary 1.4 in [5] the restriction of $\|\cdot\|_R$ defined by (1) to the subgroup W' coincides with the reflection length $\|\cdot\|_{R'}$ defined analogously to (1) for (W', S') considered as a Coxeter group in its own right. Hence if $\|\cdot\|_{R'}$ is unbounded, then $\|\cdot\|_R$ is unbounded, too.

A quasimorphism of a group G is a function $\varphi : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\sup_{g, h \in G} |\varphi(gh) - \varphi(g) - \varphi(h)| < \infty.$$

A quasimorphism is homogeneous if $\varphi(g^n) = n\varphi(g)$ for all $g \in G$ and all integers n . Note that a non-zero homogeneous quasimorphism is unbounded.

The following fact is an elementary application of cohomology and bounded cohomology (see [3], [6]) to word-hyperbolic groups.

Proposition 3.2. *For any non-elementary word-hyperbolic group G there exists an unbounded homogeneous quasimorphism $\varphi : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.*

Proof. The bounded cohomology $H_b^2(G; \mathbb{R})$ is infinite-dimensional ([6], Theorem 1.1). On the other hand, $H^2(G; \mathbb{R})$ is finite-dimensional since G is finitely presented. Moreover, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(G; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow Q(G) \rightarrow H_b^2(G; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow H^2(G; \mathbb{R})$$

([3], Theorem 2.50), where $Q(G)$ is the vector space of homogeneous quasimorphisms of G . It follows that $Q(G)$ is not only non-trivial, but actually infinite-dimensional. \square

For a group G generated by a finite set X we can define a bi-invariant word metric on G in the following way. Let $X^* = \{gxg^{-1} : x \in X, g \in G\}$ and let

$$\|g\|_{X^*} = \min\{n : g = g_1 g_2 \dots g_n \text{ for some } g_i \in X^*\}.$$

Note that (1) is an example of a bi-invariant metric. The bi-invariance means here that $\|\cdot\|_{X^*}$ is invariant under conjugation: $\|kgk^{-1}\|_{X^*} = \|g\|_{X^*}$ for all $k, g \in G$.

If $f : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ is a surjective homomorphism and G_1 is generated by a finite set X_1 , then G_2 is generated by $X_2 = f(X_1)$ and the associated bi-invariant word metrics satisfy

$$\|f(g)\|_{X_2^*} \leq \|g\|_{X_1^*}$$

for every $g \in G_1$. In particular, if $\|\cdot\|_{X_2^*}$ is unbounded, then so is $\|\cdot\|_{X_1^*}$.

Proposition 3.3 ([7], Lemma 3.7). *Let G be a group generated by a finite set X with the associated bi-invariant word metric $\|\cdot\|_{X^*}$. Then for any homogeneous quasimorphism $\varphi : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that*

$$\|g\|_{X^*} \geq C \cdot \varphi(g)$$

for every $g \in G$.

Corollary 3.4. *Suppose that a finitely generated group admits an unbounded homogeneous quasimorphism. Then any bi-invariant word metric on this group is unbounded.*

We are now ready to deduce the main result of the paper.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let (W, S) be a non-affine Coxeter group. By Remark 3.1 we may assume that W is minimal non-affine. Theorem 1.2 supplies a surjection of W onto a non-elementary word-hyperbolic group H . Proposition 3.2 and Corollary 3.4 imply that any bi-invariant word metric on H is unbounded. As explained before Proposition 3.3, it follows that any bi-invariant word metric on W is unbounded. Since reflection length is one of these metrics, the proof is complete. \square

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